

HOUSE OVERRIDES WILSON'S VETO

DISTRICT LEADERS SOFT
COAL MINERS INVITED TO
ATTEND WAGE BOARD MEET

President Lewis Plans Full Deliberation of Strike Situation---Denies Reports of "Big Wages"---Federal Authorities In Close Touch With Situation---Plan Action Should Miners Strike

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—Confronted by the demand of President Wilson that the strike call, which would stop production of soft coal in the United States, be rescinded, John I. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, tonight by telegraph invited twenty-five district presidents of coal producing states and members of the miners' wage committee to meet at the international executive board at 10 a. m. Wednesday to confront the strike issue.

The action of Mr. Lewis, he stated, was prompted by a desire to move with full deliberation in a situation, the seriousness of which cannot be gained.

Thirty-two members constitute the full scale committee of the central competitive field, which comprises the states of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania. The committee is to meet at 10 a. m. Wednesday to confront the strike issue.

"District presidents and members of the wage scale committee are being called in," President Lewis said to counsel with the executive board by reason of the president's statement. When final action will be taken I cannot presume to forecast.

Strike Order Still Operative
Mr. Lewis said the strike order was in effect and would be operative Friday at midnight unless something happened meanwhile to alter the situation. The executive board would have authority, he stated, to postpone or suspend the strike order, subject to the will of the membership of the union.

Ready to leave Springfield early tomorrow morning for Indianapolis to assume active charge of the threatened strike of soft coal miners, beginning Friday at midnight, Mr. Lewis declared tonight the strike order was still in effect and that the 500,000 miners in the bituminous field would walk out to a man unless the operators made concessions.

"The statement of President Wilson opposing the strike has thus far had no results so far as we are concerned," Lewis said. No word reached him, he stated, from government sources during the day.

Lewis expects to reach Indianapolis at 2:40 p. m., where he will make preparations for the meeting Wednesday of the international executive board. He said tonight he expected no developments prior to this conference.

Denies "Big Wage" Statements
Breeding statements that coal miners were earning \$10 to \$15 a day as "abundant," Mr. Lewis said the average pay of miners in the bituminous field for the year 1918, which he declared was the best 12 months in mine workers' annals, was \$1,223 a year. He declined to be drawn into statements as to what the maximum earnings of a miner under favorable circumstances might be, but said the earnings of "day men" amounted to between \$4.25 and \$5 a day. These include truck drivers, mechanics and laborers.

Coal diggers, he admitted, can make more money than that. He explained, however, that wages of miners were curtailed by the fact that mines operate on the average of only three or four days a week. This condition he said, made necessary a shorter day and week in order to furnish continuous employment as embraced in wage demands suggested by miners early in the conference. Other demands include 40 per cent increase in wages, time and a half for overtime, and elimination of the strike penalty clause.

In a statement, issued tonight, he said, to clear up popular misapprehensions about exacting what took place in the joint conferences, Mr. Lewis

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Carranzistas Implicated In
Kidnaping Of Jenkins Says
Official Report To Capital

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Official information received from Mexico City indicates that Carranza soldiers unquestionably were implicated in the kidnaping of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent at Puebla, who was abducted October 19 and released only after his friends in Puebla had paid to the kidnappers \$150,000 in American gold.

State department officials have not been officially notified of the implication of Carranza military in the boldest kidnaping of an American in the history of recent years in Mexico, but it is known that they look to the Mexican government to reimburse promptly the friends of Jenkins.

The American government, it was said today at the department, does not intend to pay any of the ransom money neither directly or indirectly. Officials expressed their belief that President Carranza would be glad to repay the friends of the consular agent.

The department had no news regarding the release of Jenkins during the day except a message from the American embassy in Mexico City saying that Third Secretary of Embassy Hanna reported from Puebla that Jenkins had sent word from within the federal lines that he was free and was returning to Puebla.

Reports regarding Jenkins' physical condition and details of his kidnaping have been asked by the department and it was announced that information regarding the case would be made public as soon as received. It is feared that he was mistreated by his captors since it was reported unofficially that he was going to the American hospital for treatment.

Both the state department and the war department are co-operating with Mexican authorities in an investigation of the deaths of Lieutenants C. H. Connelly and Frederick B. Waterhouse, army aviators, whose bodies were found in Lower California. The information at the disposition of the state department it was stated today, was not sufficient to warrant the official charge that the two men were murdered, although that has been reported to the department.

Veteran German
Militarist Dies
Of Heart Failure

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The death of Field Marshal Gottlieb von Haeseler, 84, Germany's veteran soldier and strategist, from heart disease, is reported in the Lokal Anzeiger.

Field Marshal von Haeseler, a veteran of the Danish campaign of 1864, the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, was one of Von Moltke's "paladins" in the Franco-Prussian war and acted as quartermaster of the army of occupation in France after that conflict.

He was retired in 1903 with the highest rank in the German army but continued to work in the general staff thereafter.

When the European war broke out he was 70 years of age and attached himself as a spectator to the German armies and with his keen instinct for fighting generally managed to be on the spot and often almost in the front lines when an important offensive operation was in progress. He held no command of any sort, however.

WITNESS TELLS
OF THREE YEAR
FIGHT AGAINST
AUTO OFFICIAL

Pandolfo Accused Of Being
Implicated In Numerous
Stock Selling Schemes
By New Mexican Bank
Officer

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Alexander Shipley, president of the Chicago National bank of Chicago, New Mexico, recited the details of a three-year fight against S. C. Pandolfo, head of the Pan Motor company, when called as a witness for the government today in the trial of the officials of the company who are charged with using the mails to defraud.

He said the feud began in Clovis, N. M., when he and Pandolfo engaged in a public debate on the merits of the Pan Motor company as a business enterprise in the course of which the banker denounced the plan of Pandolfo to enter the automobile manufacturing field as a stock selling fraud and advised residents of the town not to invest in the shares.

This was July 19, 1916, and the fight has been continuing ever since without interruption. Later, as a result of the controversy, Pandolfo filed a \$25,000 slander suit against Shipley and the banker retaliated by beginning criminal proceedings against the promoter.

In 1918 Pandolfo entered into an agreement by which both slanders were dismissed but within a few weeks the fight apparently was again renewed with more vigor than ever.

This time the vigilance committee of the Minneapolis branch of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and a representative of the Minnesota capital issues commission joined hands with Shipley in tracing Pandolfo's early record in the southwest and it was learned that the Pan Motor company had years before induced a large number of persons in Texas to buy stock in the Alamo Life Insurance company, the origin of which was never explained.

During his testimony Shipley referred to Pandolfo as a "hot-air merchant," a "practical deceiver" and a "grandstand stock salesman."

On cross-examination, Attorney Carl Cummins for the defense, asked Shipley if he had ever been indicted for cattle stealing in Texas. Judge Landis sustained an objection to the question made by government counsel, but the banker insisted upon answering.

"When I was a boy 18 years old I was in the cattle business in Texas with my father and brother," said the witness. "We and my brother were indicted for stealing a yearling on complaint of a neighbor. It was all due to a misunderstanding and the indictment was dismissed without a trial. The man who caused my indictment is now one of the best friends I have."

Earlier in the session Mrs. Sarah E. Clark of Belen, N. M. caused some excitement by testifying that Miss Florence Coleman an employee of the Pan Motor company visited her at her home after she had been subpoenaed as a witness in the case by the government and gave her \$50 to pay her expenses to St. Cloud, Minn. to inspect the company's plant. Mrs. Clark returned the money and declined to make the trip.

When Judge Landis demanded an explanation of the alleged attempt to interfere with a government witness, counsel for the defendants informed the court that Mr. Pandolfo had sent Miss Coleman out west to interview stockholders who might be called as witnesses and had provided her with \$500 for expenses.

Judge Landis then issued a subpoena for Miss Coleman and allowed the subject to temporarily rest.

George B. Baxter testified that in 1916 while he was cashier of a bank at Melrose, N. M., Pandolfo called on him and gave him three shares of stock in the Pan Motor company for signing a letter stating that he considered the automobile manufacturing business a profitable industry. He said the letter was given with the understanding that it was not to be used in selling stock.

When he learned that the letter had been used in violation of this understanding, Baxter made an unsuccessful attempt to have the letter returned.

JOHNSON TREATY
CHANGE BEATEN
BY CLOSE VOTE

Effort To Equalize, In Covenant, Voting Power Of Great Britain And The United States, Is Rejected By 38 to 40 Vote—Ballot Came Unexpectedly

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Johnson amendment to the peace treaty, designed to equalize American and British voting strength in the league of nations, was rejected in the senate today by a vote of 38 to 40.

On the roll call, which came unexpectedly during a lull in the debate, two democrats joined the republicans supporting the amendment and the republicans voted with the democrats against. Of 18 senators absent or paired, four republicans and two democrats were recorded as favoring it and 12 democrats as opposing it. The senate then took up the Moses amendment on the same subject, the last survivor of 46 recommended by the foreign relations committee. Over the opposition of the administration leaders, action on this measure was postponed, the senate adopted, 43 to 38, Republican Leader Lodge's motion for a recess until tomorrow.

Vote Comes Unexpectedly
When the senate met, the leaders had not hoped for a vote before tomorrow, but after a rambling debate of an hour and a half, during which every current subject except the league had been discussed, it was decided not to wait on the senators who had announced they would speak on the amendment this week. When democratic leader Hitchcock asked that a time be set for a roll call during the afternoon, Mr. Lodge replied he saw no reason why the vote should not be taken at once.

The suddenness with which the roll call began apparently took the administration forces by surprise and although they had counted on a majority of six or eight, so many senators were absent that a sign of relief went up from the democratic side when the result was announced. It was by far the narrowest margin by which any of the committee amendments had been defeated.

During the remainder of the day speeches supporting the Moses amendment were made by Senators Sherman, Illinois; McCormick, Illinois; Pennington, Kansas; and Watson, Indiana, all republicans.

Senator Hitchcock and McCumber, republican, North Dakota, opposed it. Senator Knox, a former secretary of state, declared the preponderance of British representation in the league was "not calculated to foster salutary understanding" among the English speaking peoples and denied that to amend the treaty would lead to prolonged negotiations, or shut off this country from the benefits of peace.

Further relations could be re-established with Germany, he declared, as soon as the treaty had been ratified by three allied powers and Germany.

Favors Reservation
Senator Hitchcock opposed the amendment as unnecessary and likely to endanger the whole treaty, while Senator McCumber said he was in accord with its principle but thought the same object could be accomplished by reservation. Senator Sherman attacked the treaty in detail and Senator McCormick quoted from Theodore Roosevelt to support a plea for the preservation of nationalism.

Charging Senator Hitchcock with inconsistency, Senator Watson quoted

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Hope International Labor
Meets Will Allay Unrest

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Whether the meetings here this week of two international labor conferences, in accordance with the international gatherings provided under the league of nations, will tend to allay the industrial unrest manifest in the United States, was a subject of speculation in Washington tonight on the eve of the convening of the various delegates representing the leading countries of the world.

Tomorrow at the same hour—10 o'clock—the international federation of trade unions and the international congress of working women will get under way. The executive committee of the latter body was to hold its first session today, but the absence of several of the delegates resulted in postponement of the initial meeting until tomorrow.

European Radicals Present
Included among the delegates to the trades union federation meeting are the leaders of the less conservative of the European labor leaders, and their attitude toward the dominant questions in the international world will be watched by American labor experts with interest, because of the possibility of this attitude being reflected in American labor circles. Some of these delegates, it was learned today, were prepared to express dissatisfaction with the labor provisions of the treaty and to urge more far-reaching demands from the government of the peace making powers.

The meeting tomorrow of the federation of trades union will be in many respects only preliminary to the meeting Wednesday under the league of nations covenant, the delegates to both

gatherings being in many cases the same.

Announcement was made during the day that the German delegates to the conference under the league of nations sailed last Friday and will arrive in the United States November 3, while information was received that Austrian representatives also were on their way.

HONOR 61ST BIRTH
ANNIVERSARY OF
"GREAT CITIZEN"

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—New York today honored the sixty-first anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt. Here and at Oyster Bay, where hundreds visited the grave of the "great citizen," memorial services were held. Tonight eulogies by men prominent in all walks of life marked the end of life marked the end of Roosevelt Memorial week.

Three notable dinners and many meetings were held tonight. Elihu Root delivered an address at the Rocky Mountain club's dinner, at which Alton B. Parker presided. John Hays Hammond and Ambassador Jules Jusserand of France, also spoke. Regis H. Post, former governor of Porto Rico, addressed the Harvard classmates of Colonel Roosevelt, and at the dinner of the League of Foreign Born Citizens, Professor McLure Lindsey of Columbia, and Nathaniel Phillips, president of the league, spoke.

At Oyster Bay, Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, addressed a memorial

meeting. During the day here three army airplanes started from Mineola and flew over the Twenty-second street New York home in which Colonel Roosevelt was born. They dropped 3,000 roses on its roof. The court of the city opened today with tributes to the judges to the Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt. The Roosevelt Memorial flag, which was carried through the state by school boys, had its forty-eighth start seen at the little Cove Neck school where Colonel Roosevelt used to play Santa Claus each Christmas and then was placed on his grave.

TRAINMEN HOLD
SECRET SESSION—
VOTE TO STRIKE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Fourteen lodges of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, representing 13,000 men in the Chicago switching district, voted at a secret meeting Sunday, to strike Thursday unless their wage demands are met in full. A vote on the proposition is in progress in the other lodges of the 180,000 trainmen throughout the country.

A committee of the brotherhood's grand lodge, headed by President W. G. Lee, will confer with Director General Hines in Washington, Wednesday.

Included in the trainmen's brotherhood, which is one of the "big four," are all passenger and freight brakemen and suburban service and yard men.

The history of the demands, which were formulated at the triennial convention in Columbus, Ohio, in May, was included in the strike message sent to President Lee. The demands were filed with the board of railroad wages and working conditions July 3.

Proposed wages and rates were discussed with the board from July 21 to July 31. The rail men held out for not less than \$150 a month.

At the meeting Sunday, impatience with Mr. Hines and the wage board was expressed. The railroad shopmen voted in ten months without results was cited.

The strike declaration after declaring that the present action is taken with "no tinge of un-Americanism, no tinge of bolshevism, no tinge of red, but the highly aggravated feeling of

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SHARP REBUKE IS SEEN IN
IMMEDIATE REPASSAGE OF
"DRY" ENFORCEMENT BILL

Senate Leaders Expect Similar Action In Upper House—Refusal to Sign Caused by War-time Prohibition Enforcement Clause

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—President Wilson unexpectedly vetoed the prohibition enforcement bill today and within three hours the house had repassed it over his veto by a vote of 176 to 55. The total vote was barely more than a majority of the entire membership.

Dry leaders in the senate immediately began laying plans to repass the bill there. They expect to ask unanimous consent for its consideration tomorrow, claiming enough votes to put it through. They expect to act on it by Wednesday at the latest.

The president refused to sign the bill because it included the enforcement of war-time prohibition. The objects of war-time prohibition, the president said in his veto, had been satisfied, and sound public policy makes clear the reason and necessity for its repeal.

Deal Separately With Issues
It would not be difficult, the president held, for congress to deal separately with the two issues.

The veto hit congress like a crack of lightning. The house, getting on its feet again, denied its leaders, who wanted to defer consideration until Thursday so as to round up all the dry members. But the drys swept in to the chamber and showed there was an overwhelming sentiment among them to give the government ample weapons for dealing with the liquor traffic, now outlawed throughout the land.

Nobody had really professed to know that the president would veto the bill. Republicans and democrats alike—and the countless multitude that had sorrowfully watched the passing of the bill—thought it would become a law without his signature. Attorney General Palmer, it was said, had declared it unconstitutional.

But the president, propped up in bed, dictated and then signed a veto message and sent it along to congress, without warning, apparently, about what congress might do.

With repassage of the law by the house and the prospect of the same thing happening in the senate, hope of the big "wet spell" that would run over the Christmas season vanished into thin air.

Prohibition leaders predicted tonight that the refusal of the house to accept the president's veto meant that the sale of liquor would not be permitted again in the life of this and many other generations.

One hope remains for the talked of "wet spell" before prohibition becomes effective by constitutional amendment in January.

It is that the German peace treaty may be ratified and that the president may declare peace and demobilization of the army and navy. Some legal experts contend that would automatically annul the war-time prohibition law.

But there is a legal question involved as to whether the ratification of the treaty with Germany alone will accomplish that end. The war-time prohibition act was passed at a time when the United States was at war with both Germany and Austria-Hungary. Hostilities, however, actually had ceased. Some law officers here are inclined to believe that it may not be ended until both treaties are ratified.

On the other hand, friends of the administration who profess to know its plans, say they expect to see the war-time prohibition ban lifted by presidential proclamation as soon as the German treaty is ratified.

Word that the enforcement act had failed to meet presidential approval was flashed from the white house a few minutes before 4 o'clock, an hour or more before it was officially laid before the house. Instantly wet and dry forces were summoning their respective cohorts, prepared for any break. But there was no thought in the minds of the leaders that immediate action was contemplated.

Some of the dry leaders suggested that it might be wise to repeal the war-time act, as the president suggested.

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How They Voted

The roll call on overriding the president's veto was as follows:

For, republicans—Anderson, Andrews, Maryland, Nebraska; Anthony, Barbour, Baer, Begg, Benjamin, Bland, Indiana; Bowers, Brooks, Illinois; Browne, Cornen, Christopher, Currie, Michigan; Dale, Darrow, Denison, Dickinson, Iowa; Dowell, Dunbar, Echols, Elliott, Ellsworth, Evans, Nebraska; Esch, Fairfield, Focht, Foster, Fuller, Illinois; Good, Goody, Kootz, Goud, Graham, Illinois; Green, Iowa; Greene, Vermont; Hadley, Hardy, Haugen, Hawley, Hayes, Hernandez, Hickey, Hoch, Kendall, Kless, Kinn, Kinkaid, Knutson, Kraus, Lohring, McLaughlin, Michigan; Mapes, Michener, Miller, Monahan, Wisconsin; Mondell, Ohio; Morgan, Mott, Nelson, Wisconsin; Newton, Minnesota; Osborne, Parker, Purnell, Ramseyer, Reavis, Reed, West Virginia; Ricketts, Rose, Scott, Sinnott, Snell, Smith, Michigan; Steenerson, Strong, Kansas; Strong, Pennsylvania; Summers, Washington; Sweet, Taylor, Tennessee; Thompson, Timberlake, Vasilie, Vestal, Volstead, Walters, Wason, Webster, Wheeler, White, Kansas; Williams, Wilson, Illinois; Woodruff, Zihlman—Total for, 94.

Democrats—Almon, Ashbrook, Aswell, Ayers, Bankhead, Black, Blanton, Box, Brand, Briggs, Brinson, Byrnes, Byrd, Candler, Caraway, Carter, Collier, Connally, Crisp, Davis, Tennessee; Dickinson, Missouri; Dominick, Doughton, Evans, Nevada; Ferris, Fisher, Flood, Garrett, Goodwin, Harrison, Hastings, Haysden, Howard, Hadgerton, Hudspeth, Hull, Tennessee; Jaconway, Johnson, Mississippi; Jones, Texas; Lanham, Lankford, Larsen, Lee, Georgia; Major, Mann, South Carolina; Mays, Nelson, Missouri; Oldfield, Oliver, Park, Farris, Quinn, Baker, Hayburn, Romu, Rubey, Rucker, Sanders, Louisiana; Smithwick, Steagall, Stedman, Stevenson, Summers, Texas; Taylor, Colorado; Tillman, Upshaw, Venable, Vinson, Watkins, Watson, Virginia; Weaver, Wetzel, Wiley, Wilson, Louisiana; Wingo, Woods, Virginia; Wright, Young, Texas. Total democrats, 78.

Miscellaneous: For, Randall, prohibitionist; Carns, Keller and Kelley, Pennsylvania, independents, 4.

Against, republicans—Casson, Curry, California; Dyer, Edmonds, Garland, Glynn, Hall, Iowa; Jeffries, Juhl, Lampert, Larkin, McArthur, MacGregor, Madden, Merritt, Mudd, Nichols, Michigan; Nolan, Platt, Randall, Wisconsin; Rogers, Sanford, Snyder, Stephens, Ohio; Tilson, Tinkham, Walsh, Ward, Winslow, Total republicans against, 29.

Democrats: Bee, Blackmon, Bland, Missouri; Buchanan, Campbell, Pennsylvania; Clark, Missouri; Cleary, Dent, Doremus, Dupre, Eagan, Gallagher, Gard, Griffin, Hersman, Humphreys, Igoe, McGlennon, McLane, Martin, Mead, Moon, Phelan, Poul, Sherwood, Whaley. Total democrats against, 26. Total against, 55.

THORPE EASY FOR TENDLER

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27.—Law Tandler, Philadelphia lightweight, was given a shade over Harvey Thorpe, Kansas City, in every round of their ten-round fight by the majority of newspaper opinions tonight.

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